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# FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

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## EUROPEAN TRADE: RUMINANTS

Continental wheat markets for the period November 23 to December 3 were less active than earlier in November, according to cabled advices from L. V. Steere, acting American agricultural commissioner at Berlin. Demand for overseas wheat was lessened as a result of better domestic marketing and bearish influences abroad. Overseas buying continued large, however. In Germany large quantities of domestic wheat have been moving to market, but the market there for overseas wheat was somewhat stronger last week than elsewhere on the continent. The German rye market showed more strength than did wheat. The French wheat market has been firm and fairly active, but Belgium and Holland were quieter, with conditions in the Italian Market unchanged. Danube wheat has experienced less activity, with Rumanian exports continuing stagnant, although prices have been maintained. Effective December 4, wheat and flour imports into Poland have been prohibited.

## CURRENT MARKET CONDITIONS

The German pork market was weaker during the week ended November 30 than at any time since last June, with hogs at Berlin averaging \$12.32 per 100 pounds, according to Mr. Steere. Receipts for the week at 14 markets were only 4,500 head under the record figure of 93,665 registered two weeks ago. Lard prices at Hamburg were also lower than for the preceding week. See page 777.

The British bacon market reacted somewhat during the week ended November 30 from the advance of the preceding week, the average quotation for English Wiltshires standing at \$19.91 per 100 pounds, with Canadian and African still unquoted. Hog receipts continued at a heavier rate than usual for this season of larger receipts, according to cabled advices from T. A. Foley, American Agricultural Commissioner at London. See page 777.

The British market for malting barley showed increased activity for the week ended November 30. Prices for English barley were fully maintained and medium trades were in better demand, with feeding barley very steady. The German trade also is reported as active. European barley import requirements are now placed at 10,000,000 bushels under those of last year. North African conditions have been generally favorable, although some flood damage is reported.

Prices of English wool at Bradford have reached higher levels, according to cabled advices from Consul Thompson. Quotations for tops and yarns are at the highest point for this season, but there is little new business reported. While wholesale houses are accepting higher quotations, the demand for piece goods is improved both at home and abroad, reports the consul. Prices of fine crossbreds at the London Wool Sale of last week were 5 to 7-1/2 per cent higher than those of the preceding week. Merinos are firm.

## CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS

## BREAD GRAINS

Wheat production

Downward revisions in the estimates of the wheat crops of Italy and Rumania have reduced the combined crop of the 38 countries reporting by nearly 8,000,000 bushels. The total production as now reported is 3,386,000,000 bushels, or 3 per cent above the production of 3,288,000,000 bushels in 1926. See table, page

Russian grain procuring

A further decline in Russian grain procurements was noted for the first 20 days of November with collections amounting to only 569,000 short tons as compared with 1,327,000 short tons for the same period in 1926, according to a cable to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Acting Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere at Berlin. Total procurements from July 1 to November 20 are 5,033,000 short tons as compared with 5,927,000 short tons in 1926. The reports from Ukraine continue to confirm reports of a poor crop in the southern region during the past season and the poor condition and reduction in acreage in the fall sown grains. Sore winter killing is expected. During the week ending November 23 rain and snow fell over southern Russia.

Southern Hemisphere conditions

The temperatures in Argentina during the week ending November 28 were mostly moderate with the means ranging from 2° below normal in the northern grain zone to 4° above in the southern zone, according to reports to the United States Weather Bureau. Precipitation was generally light. Substantial rains fell in eastern New South Wales and southwest Queensland in Australia. Trade Commissioner E. C. Souire at Sydney in a report on November 19 stated that the Victorian Department of Agriculture now estimates the Australian crop at 125,000,000 bushels, which is 10,000,000 bushels above the official estimate and from 15,000,000 to 17,000,000 bushels above trade estimates.

European grain markets

Since the week beginning November 24 the wheat markets of the North Sea ports and along the lower Danube showed a weaker tendency while the markets of France, Austria and Hungary continued firm, according to a cable from Mr. Steere. The German markets weakened slightly during the week after a rising tendency during the previous two weeks and on November 30 wheat was quoted at 1.54 per bushel at Hamburg, the lowest point during the month. Prices also declined but are higher than at the beginning of the month. France has lifted the ban on wheat export probably because of the poor quality of the wheat.

## CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

Movements to market

The average weekly movement of wheat during November from the principal exporting countries was above the average for 1926. Exports from the United States averaged above the movement during November, 1926, although exports during the past week dropped to 3,473,000 bushels, the low point since the new crop has been moving to market. The Canadian shipments also were above last year. The old crop in Argentina continues to move in large quantities. About five times as much was shipped during November as during November 1926, when shipments were below average, and about twice as much as the average for the past five years. Shipments from Russia, Bulgaria and the Danube region have fallen far below 1926. See table, page 776.

United States wheat prices

Cash prices of wheat as measured by the weighted average cash price of all classes and grades at the six principal markets for the week ending November 25 failed to maintain the advance of the last few weeks but on the other hand it did not decline as the price remained the same as that of the previous week at \$1.27. While some classes showed advances in price, others declined or remained unchanged. No. 2 hard winter and No. 1 dark northern spring advanced 3 cents and 1 cent respectively, while No. 2 amber durum declined 2 cents and No. 2 soft red winter remained the same at \$1.28. As shown in the table below, this grade of wheat has been approximately this price for six weeks in succession. Cash prices of winter wheats have made no material change since the week ending November 25 but spring wheats have weakened slightly. The spread between the cash closing prices at Winnipeg and Minneapolis widened 1 cent during the week and was 9 cents in favor of Winnipeg the week ending November 25.

WHEAT: Weighted average cash prices at stated markets

Week ending	All classes		No. 2	No. 1	No. 2		No. 2		No. 2	
	and grades		Hard Winter	Dkt. N. Spring	Amber	Durum	Red Wint.	St. Louis	St. Louis	Red Wint.
	6 markets	Kansas City	Minneapolis	Minneapolis	Minneapolis	Minneapolis	1926	1927	1926	1927
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
October 7	137	126	137	132	153	133	143	122	139	115
14	137	128	137	131	153	136	145	126	139	117
21	141	126	140	128	153	137	153	124	141	111
28	142	121	141	125	153	131	161	120	141	111
November 4	140	123	138	128	149	132	163	121	127	113
11	141	126	139	130	150	135	166	130	139	112
18	135	127	134	131	145	133	155	130	134	113
25	135	127	136	134	144	134	160	128	134	115

## CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

December futures have strengthened slightly on the United States markets and quite materially at Winnipeg since the week ending November 25 but have weakened slightly at Liverpool as indicated by closing prices of December 1. Trade reports indicate that the recent strength in December wheat futures is due to unsettled weather in Argentina, late strength of prices at Liverpool and increased export demand for North American wheat. On December 1, as compared with prices the previous week, December futures were unchanged at Chicago and Minneapolis, 4 cents up at Winnipeg and 3 cents down at Liverpool.

WHEAT: Closing price of December futures.

Date	Chicago 1926 1927	Kansas City 1926 1927	Minneapolis 1926 1927	Winnipeg 1926 1927	Liverpool 1926 1927
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
November 3	140	125	134	121	143
10	140	126	135	122	143
17	134	128	129	123	138
23	135	129	131	124	137
December 1	137	129	134	123	140

Rye production

No change in production estimates have been received during the week. The revision in the estimates for Italy and Rumania which were published in "Foreign Crops and Markets" last week have been included in the tables on page 749. The total crop as now reported by 25 countries is 895,364,000 bushels as compared with 786,460,000 bushels in 1926.

COTTON

The outstanding development in the Continental European cotton industry during October and November has been the growth of evidence that Italy and France are again returning to competitive positions on the international market, according to reports from Acting Agricultural Commissioner Stare at Berlin. The situation of the industry is still unsatisfactory in these countries, especially France, but both have begun to offer keen competition to Central European mills. Consumption of cotton in these two countries may increase in coming months in spite of higher prices. In Germany and Central Europe, both spinning and weaving mills are maintaining high activity, but in some sections the weaving mills are booking smaller orders and finding prices less satisfactory. Consumer demand, however, remains good. See Foreign Service release, F.S./C-19, December 3, 1927.

## CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

## COTTON

Western India experienced abnormal weather during the middle of November, heavy rain falling generally causing heavy damage to crops, particularly cotton, according to press reports from Bombay. Rains are reported to have damaged the crop in the Ootra districts and drought has reduced prospects in the American Surats districts, where long staple Indian cotton is produced.

The cotton crop in the Tsinan district of China is reported to be about 40 per cent of normal, according to Consul E. F. Stanton stationed at Tsinan. Conditions are reported to be somewhat more favorable in northwestern Shantung where much more cotton is grown.

Weather conditions became generally more favorable in Uganda after the middle of September and prospects for the cotton crop improved considerably with more regular rainfall, according to a report dated October 20 from Vice-Consul Oscar Thomason stationed at Nairobi, Kenya. Planters in the Union of South Africa are planning to increase their cotton acreage about 25 per cent this season due to the rise in the price of cotton, according to a report dated October 15 from Consul Francis H. Styles at Durban, South Africa. At the time of the report it did not appear possible that areas could greatly increase because of shortage of rain which will delay planting. Cotton procurements in Russia are now expected to equal the plans for the season, according to a cablegram from Agricultural Commissioner Stears at Berlin.

## SUGAR

A preliminary estimate by Willett and Gray places the 1927-28 world sugar crop at 27,816,000 short tons, an increase of 5.3 per cent above their estimate of 26,421,771 short tons for the 1926-27 crop. A decrease of 1.3 per cent from last year is indicated in the cane sugar crop, while the beet sugar crop shows an increase of 18.8 per cent over last year. The decrease in cane sugar production is mostly accounted for by short crops in Cuba, Argentina and Brazil. In regard to the Cuban crop, Willett and Gray state that while it has not yet been officially decreed by President Machado, it is practically certain that the crop will be placed at 4,480,000 short tons (4,000,000 long tons). This indicates a decrease of 11.3 per cent from last year's crop of 5,050,000 short tons. Licht's estimate is taken as a basis for the European beet sugar crop.

Willett and Gray call attention to the fact that an estimate this early in the season can at best be taken only as an indication and that

## CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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figures given are subject to the general conditions of growing and marketing as they may prevail throughout the campaign year. The world sugar crop as estimated by Willett and Gray is summarized on page 770.

The Dominican Republic is indirectly following out the Cuban policy of restricting the sugar crop. According to a radiogram to the State Department from United States Minister Evan E. Young at Santo Domingo, the present attitude of the government is to permit sugar production to the capacity of present mills, but to prevent the construction and operation of new mills by unfavorable tax legislation.

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## OILSEEDS

Peanut production in Spain for 1927 is unofficially estimated at 26,900 short tons which would be the largest crop since 1910, reports Consul Edwards at Valencia, the peanut producing region of Spain. Last year's crop was 22,969 short tons, according to official figures. Harvesting of the 1927 crop began about the middle of September and continued through October. The crop was of excellent quality but when about one-third of it had been gathered and spread in the fields for drying, heavy October rains caused damage by soaking, and in some cases rot set in. In the region between Cullera and Oliva peanuts were injured by inflow from the sea into the fields caused by heavy storms. The consul states that it is not possible at present to estimate the exact extent of the damage but it is not believed to be as serious as was first reported. It is probable, therefore, that the crop will be found satisfactory. The United States is an importer of Spanish peanuts.

Beans from the new crop of North Manchuria recently put on the market are found to be of poor quality with much wetting due to recent rains, according to a trade report. Early reports indicated that the crop of this district would be from 10 to 15 per cent above the normal but due to unfavorable weather a decrease of 30 to 35 per cent below normal yield is feared along the Eastern Section of the Chinese Eastern Railway. Severe cold for the time of season is also causing damage and the harvest is believed to be delayed.

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## FLAX

The 1927 flax area of Russia is placed by the Berlin Boersen Courier at 3,954,000 acres or 27,000 acres below their estimate of 3,981,000 acres for the 1926 acreage, according to a cable to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Acting Agricultural Commissioner Steere at Berlin. This 1926 figure is above the 3,914,000 acres reported earlier in the year by the

## CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

Russian Statistical Review and the International Institute of Agriculture. Some other sources give a lower figure for both years, but indicate an increase for 1927 which is not in line with an early official indication of reduction in acreage.

No estimate of flaxseed production is available and reports on the condition of the crop are conflicting. In October the crop was reported to be above average but November reports indicate unsatisfactory returns, as also do the lack of Russian offers on the European markets. The Russian export movement is expected to be small, due partly to the large domestic requirements. The flax fiber crop of Russia is expected to be somewhat below last year.

## LIVESTOCK, MEAT AND WOOL

MORE CANADIAN BEEF AND PORK FOR UNITED STATES: Beef and fresh pork exports to the United States from Canada increased 188 and 140 per cent respectively for the first ten months of 1927 against the corresponding period of 1926, according to Canadian official figures. During the same period, the Canadian bacon exports to Great Britain declined 40 per cent. Overseas shipments of live cattle also declined. Larger numbers of hogs and sheep were sold at Canadian stockyards during the 1927 period, but sales of calves and cattle show a decline owing to a smaller number of cattle being marketed, although the sales of calves increased. See tables, pages 774 and 775.

UNFAVORABLE LIVESTOCK CONDITIONS IN ENGLAND AND WALES: Grass in England and Wales is lacking in feeding qualities, although a good growth was made during October, according to the "Agricultural Market Report" of November 11, 1927. The outlook for winter keep is not very promising, with hay and straw of poor quality generally and roots not too plentiful. Cattle did fairly well during the month and generally milk yields have been maintained. Sheep were benefited by the dryer weather, and the condition of hill sheep is said to be satisfactory. The number of ewes kept for breeding is fully up to the average and in some districts increased numbers are reported.

SMALL INCREASE IN NORWEGIAN LIVESTOCK: The number of cattle in Norway continues to increase slowly, 1927 figures exceeding 1926 by 0.8 per cent compared with 4.3 per cent, the increase in 1926 over 1925, states Commercial Attaché H. Sorensen at Copenhagen. The lower rate of increase this year was largely a result of the reduction in the number of

## LIVESTOCK, MEAT AND WOOL, CONT'D

milk cows. The number of hogs had declined sharply during the war years, in 1918 standing at only 67.4 per cent of the total in 1907. As a result of the heavy increase in hog raising in 1925 and 1926, the 1907 total was again reached. During 1927, however, hogs declined by 1.2 per cent. The number of sheep increased 0.8 per cent during 1927 and at present stands 15.7 per cent higher than in 1907. See table, page 775.

## DAIRY PRODUCTS

LOWER BUTTER PRICES IN FOREIGN MARKETS: Butter prices declined materially in the principal foreign markets during the week ended December 1. The decline in the Copenhagen official quotation was equivalent to 2 cents a pound, from 41.9 cents to 39.8 cents. During the same week the New York price on 92 score advanced a half-cent to 51.5. Now for the first time since April a margin equal to the 12 cent import duty in favor of the New York price exists. As discussed elsewhere in this issue, the seasonal price decline in European butter markets began about the middle of November, and might have been earlier and more marked had not the new season been backward in Australia and Argentina. Conditions are now more favorable in the Southern Hemisphere generally and with heavier shipments now afloat, the European markets are showing a further seasonal price decline. For regular monthly review of foreign dairy conditions, see page 753, and for detailed comparative price statement, page 777.

## FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS

THE BRITISH APPLE MARKET: Prices somewhat below those of the preceding week ruled at the Liverpool apple auction of Wednesday, November 30, according to cabled advices from Edwin Smith, the Department's Fruit Specialist in Europe. The barrelled offerings, all from Virginia, were largely in poor to fair condition, and met with a slow demand. York Imperial was the only barrelled variety reported in good condition, and that observation was limited to those grading U. S. No. 1, 2-1/4 inch. The condition of the baled offerings was considerably better than the barrelled, and was usually described as good. Those lines also met with a demand much more active than that manifested for barrelled apples. The situation bears out earlier observations upon the difficulty of arousing interest in overseas fruit of indifferent quality. Citrusfruit from both Florida and Porto Rico passed at prices under those of last week. The barrelled fruit bring the best

## FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND MUSKS, COMPT'D

price was Virginia York Imperial, at \$6.57 to \$6.81 for U. S. No. 1, 2-1/4 inch. That line met with only moderate demand, however, and the price ranged from 12 cents to 49 cents per barrel under those of the week before. Jonathan from Washington, Extra Firm, 150, 137/175, in good condition maintained the best price level for boxed fruit, at \$1.08 to \$4.32, which compares favorably with the prices received last week for that pack. Much overripe fruit appeared in the lower grade packs of that variety, however, most of which passed at levels under those of the preceding auction.

**THE HAMBURG APPLE MARKET:** The Hamburg apple market was heavily supplied with boxed apples on December 1, but barreled supplies were light, according to cabled advices of that date from Edwin Smith, the Department's Fruit Specialist in Europe. Prices, however, ruled lower than the preceding week for both types of fruit. Virginia Bon Davis brought the highest rates for American barreled apples at \$8.11 to \$6.08, but that rate was 21 to 45 cents under last week's range. The best boxed price was paid for Oregon Orley at \$4.38 to \$5.35, but those prices were 25 cents per box under last week's rates. A cable of November 29 from L. V. Steere, acting agricultural commissioner at Berlin, mentioned that apples in store on barges in the river Spree at Berlin on that date were fourtimes the volume at that point a year ago. He reports the trade as estimating that takings of American apples this season will be only half as large as last year at prospective prices, although improved business is expected later in December. There appears to be a fairly good demand in prospect for best grades of fruit. Exports of Russian apples from Crimea mentioned in recent releases are estimated at 150,000 boxes, most of which are going to London, Copenhagen and Stockholm. It is stated, however, that the first German auction of Russian apples will be held soon, and that the shipping season will be practically ended by the time the Christmas trade gets underway. Mr. Smith reports that in Norway and Sweden the market for boxed apples is in a state of stagnation due to oversupply, and that Jonathan Pacific Northwest apples are arriving overripe and with internal breakdown. Barreled apples, however, are reported as arriving firm and in good condition and in light supply.

**CERIAN PRUNE MARKET ACTIVITY:** Business was brisk in the German prune markets during the first half of November, according to cabled advices from Acting Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere at Berlin. There have been further delays in the ratification of the new commercial treaty between Yugoslavia and Germany, and there seems to be a considerable volume of business awaiting the action of the two governments. It is reported, however, that Yugoslavia has ratified the treaty, and that Germany is expected to take final action at an early date. The reduced main tariff under the treaty became effective twenty days after the exchange of the ratification documents. Prune supplies in Germany are said to be low, especially the

## FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS, CONT'D

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large sizes, with arrivals moving rapidly to cover earlier sales. There has been some cancellation of contracts for Yugoslavs and Oregons. During the second ten days of November the Yugoslav market for small sizes continued weak, but prices there are still considered as too high for active export business. There are few indications that the exportable surplus is larger than the expected 37,500 short tons, and larger sizes remain scarce.

**BAHAMA TOMATO PROSPECTS:** Indications are that the Bahama Islands will have a larger tomato crop for the 1927-28 season than was shipped last year, according to a report dated November 15 from C. C. Broy, American consul at Nassau. No figures on acreage or production are available, but the success met with last season is said to have resulted in a considerable increase in tomato areas. The first shipment for this season left Nassau on November 7, and the second on November 10, the total weight invoiced being 26,925 pounds, practically all being destined for New York direct. The first shipments are reported as having brought \$7.00 per crate for first grade (144 to the crate); 16.00 for second grade (180 per crate), and \$5.00 for third grade (316 per crate). Total exports from the Bahamas for the 1926-27 season reached 9,311,000 pounds against 6,419,000 pounds for the preceding season. The shipping season runs from November to April, with the bulk of the crop moving during December, January and February. A small quantity of the exports move by water to Miami and thence by rail to New York. See Foreign Service release, F.S./V-3, November 30, 1927.

**SPANISH ONION SHIPMENTS:** Shipments of Spanish onions to the United States from the beginning of the season up to November 20, 1927, amounted to 3,125 cases, 220,807 half-cases and 520,507 crates, according to a cable received in the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Consul Clement S. Edwards at Valencia, Spain. These shipments are equivalent to 661,315 bushels as compared with 855,577 bushels during the corresponding period last year. Of this season's shipments, 2,886 cases, 218,307 half-cases, and 502,394 crates were reported as having been shipped to the American market prior to November 19. Subsequent shipments consisted of 200 cases, 2,500 half-cases and 18,113 crates on board the steamship "Egypt Maru", scheduled to arrive in New York on December 18.

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## INDEX OF AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS FOR OCTOBER, 1927

The index number of agricultural export for the month of October was 185, which is above index for the corresponding period of 1925 and 1926. Heavy exports of wheat, flour and fruits contributed the most to this increase. Cotton while scarcely higher than in June, September was under that for October the two preceding years. Hops and bacon dropped to 55, a new low record. See table, page 762.

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NEW CUBAN TARIFF NOW IN EFFECT

As announced in a recent issue of "Foreign Crops and Markets", the Republic of Cuba has adopted a new customs tariff which became effective on October 26, 1927. The new tariff is designed to encourage domestic agriculture and industry and changes in rates and classification of certain commodities have been made primarily with that end in view. But while the new tariff is ostensibly a measure of protection, the spirit of the new schedules, according to the announcement of the Cuban tariff commission, "is extremely moderate and conciliatory". The Cuban tariff commission further points out that with the exception of the increases in the duties on coffee and cacao, the new rates on food products do not exceed 15 per cent of the value, while in the case of the products of industry the new rates will rarely exceed 25 per cent of the value of the commodities.

Cuba important market for United States products

Although Cuba has a population of less than 3,500,000, the Island Republic has become an important market for a great variety of American agricultural and manufactured food products. Of the total exports from the United States to Cuba in 1926, valued at approximately \$160,500,000, agricultural and manufactured food products represented about \$49,000,000 in value, or approximately 30 per cent of the total. The largest single item in the list of American exports to Cuba is lard, which in 1926 amounted to 79,650,000 pounds, valued at a little more than \$12,000,000, or 7.5 per cent of the total exports to that country. Other important exports of agricultural and food products to Cuba, with the declared values in 1926, were: Wheat flour \$2,734,035; bacon, \$3,256,229; eggs, \$3,104,438; milk and cream, \$2,299,491; potatoes \$1,799,543; hams and shoulders, \$1,763,481; corn, \$1,713,860; pickled pork, \$1,453,224; beans, dried, \$1,389,955, and butter \$364,415.

Imports from United States enjoy preferential duty

Under the reciprocity treaty between the United States and the Republic of Cuba, concluded on December 11, 1902, imports from the United States are entitled to preferential treatment in the form of a reduction from the so-called general rates, ranging from 20 per cent to 40 per cent. Lard, and meat and meat products, for example, are entitled to a preference of 20 per cent; wheat and wheat flour, butter, and canned vegetables to 30 per cent, while cattle, except for breeding purposes, canned fruits, nuts, and rice have a preference of 40 per cent from the general rates. Cattle imported for breeding purposes are free. The preferential rates, which are accorded to American agricultural and manufactured food products under the new Cuban tariff, together with the rates formerly in effect, are shown in the statement on page 751.

Special features of new tariff

In order to give effect to the policy of protection established by the new tariff law, a number of special features have been introduced. Of special interest to American export is of farm and food products are the

NEW CUBAN TARIFF NOW IN EFFECT, CONT'D

requirement for the marking of eggs and the seasonal tariff on potatoes, which are more fully discussed below. Another feature of the new tariff law that operates to favor the domestic industry of Cuba is the reclassification of certain commodities so as to make the rates of duty on the raw material relatively lower than on the finished product made from such raw materials. Among the important agricultural products so affected are wheat and unhulled rice. In these cases the rates of duty on the raw products, that is, wheat and unhulled rice, have been reduced under the new tariff, while the rates on flour and cleaned rice remain the same as under the former tariff.

Duties and marking requirements for eggs

Under the old tariff eggs imported from the United States were dutiable at \$5.20 per 100 kilograms. This is equivalent to approximately 33 cents per dozen, based on an average weight of two ounces per egg. The new tariff law requires that all eggs imported into Cuba shall be marked in indelible ink with the country of origin, and establishes lower rates on marked than on unmarked eggs. Thus, eggs imported from the United States when so marked are dutiable at 8 cents per dozen, while eggs without marks of origin are dutiable at 12 cents per dozen.

There has been some uncertainty since the passage of this law whether the Cuban Government would require the stamping of each individual egg, or whether the marking of the case only would be sufficient to comply with the requirements of this provision. This uncertainty has been set at rest for the time being, at least, by the provisional ruling of the Cuban customs department that eggs individually stamped, "state and country", get the lower rate. This ruling is only temporary, it will be noted.

Seasonal tariff on potatoes

Another special feature of the new law is the provision for levying a seasonal tariff on potatoes. Under the new tariff the duty on potatoes imported from the United States during the period from June 1 to November 30, inclusive, is equivalent to approximately 22 cents per bushel; while imports during the remainder of the year, i.e., December 1 to May 31, inclusive, are dutiable at the equivalent of 44 cents per bushel. Potatoes imported for seed purposes are free of duty. Under the old tariff, potatoes imported from the United States throughout the year were dutiable at 52 cents per 100 kilos, or the equivalent of 14 cents per bushel. Cuba normally imports potatoes during all months of the year. As the bulk of the exports from the United States to that country take place during the period from July to December, imports from the United States will be affected primarily by the lower rate, i.e., 22 cents per bushel. Conversely, the bulk of the Cuban exports, principally to this country, take place during the period from January to June, during which the higher rate is in effect. In other words, the new rates of duty are designed to afford the greatest amount of protection to the Cuban producers during the months of the year when the Cuban crop is being marketed.

## NEW CUBAN TARIFF NOT IN EFFECT, CONT'D

Cuban tariff rates on principal agricultural and manufactured food products imported from the United States  
(Under tariff act effective Oct. 26, 1927)

Product	Old rate *	New rate *
<u>Animals and meat products:</u>		
Hogs (swine) .....	\$1.00 each	<u>a/</u> 1.40 each
Fresh pork .....	1.89¢ per lb.	2.54¢ per lb.
Hams and shoulders -		
(a) Pickled or smoked (tare) <u>e/</u> .....	2.59¢ per lb.	2.90¢ per lb.
(b) Sugar-cured or with other preparations (tare) <u>e/</u> .....	2.59¢ per lb.	<u>a/</u> 3.63¢ per lb.
Bacon -		
(a) Bacon or pork, salted and smoked (tare) <u>e/</u> .....	1.89¢ per lb.	2.18¢ per lb.
(b) Hog "tocineta" or fat, simply salted (tare) <u>e/</u> .....	1.89¢ per lb.	1.36¢ per lb.
Pickled pork (tare) .....	1.32¢ per lb.	2.36¢ per lb.
SAusages, not canned (tare) <u>e/</u> .....	25¢ ad valorem	14.52¢ per lb.
Canned meats (beef, mutton, or pork) <u>e/</u>	25¢ ad valorem	7.36¢ per lb.
Tallow (tare) <u>e/</u> .....	0.94¢ per lb.	<u>b/</u> 1.09¢ per lb.
Lard (tare) <u>e/</u> .....	1.32¢ per lb.	1.45¢ per lb.
Lard compounds, neutral, etc. (tare) <u>e/</u>	1.02¢ per lb.	1.81¢ per lb.
<u>Grain and grain products:</u>		
Barley, gross weight .....	8.71¢ bu. (48 lbs.)	8.71¢ bu. (48 lbs.)
Corn, gross weight .....	6.94¢ bu. (56 lbs.)	14.22¢ bu. (56 lbs.)
Oats, gross weight .....	6.01¢ bu. (32 lbs.)	5.81¢ bu. (32 lbs.)
Wheat, gross weight .....	13.06¢ bu. (60 lbs.)	8.71¢ bu. (60 lbs.)
Wheat flour .....	41.28¢ per 100 lbs.	41.28¢ per 100 lbs.
Rice -		
(a) With hull, or semi-hulled, gross weight .....	32.66¢ per 100 lbs.	22.86¢ per 100 lbs.
(b) Without hull, ready for con- sumption, gross weight .....	32.66¢ per 100 lbs.	32.66¢ per 100 lbs.
<u>Vegetables:</u>		
<u>Beans -</u>		
(a) Black, gross weight .....	51.89¢ per 100 lbs.	72.58¢ per 100 lbs.
(b) Other species and kind, gross weight .....	51.89¢ per 100 lbs.	50.80¢ per 100 lbs.
<u>Potatoes -</u>		
(a) Potatoes for seed .....	14.15¢ bu. (60 lbs.)	<u>a/</u> <del>Free</del>
(b) Potatoes imported from Dec. 1 to May 31, gross weight ...	14.15¢ bu. (60 lbs.)	18.55¢ bu. (60 lbs.)
(c) Potatoes imported from June 1 to Nov. 30, gross weight ..	14.15¢ bu. (60 lbs.)	21.77¢ bu. (60 lbs.)
Onions, gross weight .....	35.00¢ per 100 lbs.	45.76¢ per 100 lbs.

\* These rates are the preferential rates accorded to imports from the United States only.

## NEW CUBAN TARIFF NOW IN EFFECT, CONT'D

Cuban tariff rates on principal agricultural and manufactured food products imported from the United States - cont'd  
(Under tariff act effective Oct. 26, 1927)

Product	Old rate *	New rate*
<u>Dairy and poultry products:</u>		
Milk, condensed, evaporated, powdered, or in any other form.....	10.4% ad valorem	10.4% ad valorem
<u>Butter and substitutes -</u>		
(a) Made entirely with milk, with or without the addition of common salt and vegetable coloring matter (tare) c/	2.89¢ per lb.	3.81¢ per lb.
(b) Containing substances foreign to the natural composition of milk besides common salt and vegetable coloring; and margarine and oleomargarine (tare) c/.....	3.30¢ per lb.	5.44¢ per lb.
Cheese (tare) c/.....	2.29¢ per lb.	2.18¢ per lb.
<u>Eggs -</u>		
(a) Fresh, marked with indelible ink indicating the place of origin (tare) c/ .....	c/ 2.36¢ per lb.	8¢ per dozen
(b) Fresh, without marks of origin (tare) c/ .....	c/ 2.36¢ per lb.	12¢ per dozen
(c) Preserved, prepared or frozen entire or only the yolks of whites (tare) c/	2.36¢ per lb.	c/ 4.35¢ per lb.
(d) Dried, entire or only the yolks or the whites.....	2.36¢ per lb.	c/ 6.53¢ per lb.
Poultry and small game, dead (tare)c/	3.77¢ per lb.	c/ 7.26¢ per lb.

Compiled from information furnished by Div. of Foreign Tariffs, U. S. Department of Commerce. Original rates stated in Cuban currency and metric units of weight.

\* These rates are the preferential rates accorded to imports from the U. S. only. a/b/Duties paid subject to surtax. a/10%. b/ 3%. (All other exempt). c/ This rate is equivalent to approximately  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per dozen on the basis of 2 ounces per egg, or 12 lbs. per dozen. d/ Cut in pieces, with the eyes plainly visible, preserved in ash or other substances. e/ Tare allowance (percentage reduction from gross weight) as follows:

Hams of all kinds..... 8%

Meat:

In brine of all kinds..... 20%

In boxes or other containers. 12%

Preserved meats in boxes..... 15%

Bacon and "tocinetas", salted and smoked, in ordinary boxes, casseroles or tins, etc..... 12%

Lard and tallow, in ordinary boxes, casseroles, or tins, etc. 12%

Poultry and small game, dead..... 20%

Condensed milk..... 10%

Butter:

In ordinary containers, casseroles or tins, etc..... 12%

In other kinds of containers or wood, glass or tin in combination, provided that this does not exceed actual tare..... 35%

Cheese:

In a single container..... 10%

In two or more containers..... 15%

## FOREIGN DAIRY CONDITIONS

Prospective supplies from the Southern Hemisphere and the current European output have been the ruling factors in the European butter and cheese markets during the past two months. A decreasing effect of foreign prices of the unusual heavy fall production in Europe resulting from the very favorable weather has been to a considerable extent offset by the small shipments from India and Argentina, particularly the former. The season in these two countries has been retarded but prospects now point to recovery and increased shipments. Shipments from India will continue heavy and are favored by unusually good pasture conditions. A year ago the difference between the Copenhagen official quotation and the price of 93 scors butter in New York was about 17-1/2 cents in favor of our market. The present price differential is now 12 cents, equal to the United States import duty, according to a cable of December 2 from Mr. Foley, American Agricultural Commissioner at London. If this price war in is to widen to permit diversion of supplies to the United States markets, it will probably take place within the next few months when the supplies from the Southern Hemisphere on the European market and the prices on the American markets are both at their seasonal high points.

The seasonal shift to new sources of supply for the world markets of northwest Europe is always significant, especially under abnormal conditions such as have developed recently. During February this year, 75 per cent of the arrivals of butter to Great Britain were from the Southern Hemisphere. During August not more than 30 per cent of the total was from that source. Southern Hemisphere supplies as late as October this year accounted for only 13 per cent of the butter because of the late season and breakneck production in Australia and Argentina. From now on the improved conditions in Australia and Argentina, together with the continued heavy production of both butter and cheese in New Zealand, may materially change the market situation abroad. European buying may be expected to be on a hand to mouth basis for the next few months, awaiting increased arrivals from New Zealand, Australia and Argentina. Prospects are that the supplies from the Southern Hemisphere from now on will have an increasingly depressing influence upon the European markets.

New Zealand production continued on net high level

Dairy production in New Zealand continues, according to latest information, to be increased by unusually favorable pasture conditions. Compared with the heavy output of a year ago, the first months of the new season show further increases of 78 per cent in butter fat production during August and 28 per cent during September, according to official estimates. Stocks held at grading ports on September 30 were not materially different from those of a year ago. Shipments sailed on November 19, according to cables from Mr. Foley, were very heavy for the season, as indicated in the table on the next page.

## FOREIGN DAIRY CONDITIONS, CONT'D

NEW ZEALAND: Butter and cheese afloat in November, 1926-27

Item	Nov. 19, 1927	Nov. 20, 1926	Nov. 14, 1925
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Butter .....	18,410	13,178	15,541
Cheese ..... a/	12,917	6,018	9,983

a/ November 5.

Improved pasture conditions in Australia and Argentina

During the last month there has been considerable recovery from the drought that seriously retarded dairy production in important dairy regions of Australia and Argentina. Arrivals of Australian and Argentine butter in Great Britain during September and October were almost negligible. Shipments now afloat, however, from these two countries together amount to half as much as from New Zealand.

AUSTRALIA AND ARGENTINA: Shipments of butter afloat in November, 1926-1927

Country	Nov. 13, 1927	Nov. 20, 1926	Nov. 28, 1925	Nov. 24, 1924
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Australia .....	8,684	8,248	9,744	19,482
Argentina .....	2,714	4,312	—	983

a/ Affected by scummers' strike.

British markets firm under moderate colonial supplies

In the seasonal shift to new sources of supplies the most direct effect is now being felt in the markets of Great Britain. October imports of 43,000,000 pounds of butter into that country were materially lighter than in September and in October of last year, the decline reflecting principally the lighter supplies in October from New Zealand, Australia and Argentina. European supplies were maintained at nearly the same level as in other recent months. The total quantity of 14,000,000 butter reaching Great Britain during the season of heaviest production in Europe, May 1 to October 31, totalled 271,000,000 pounds and was practically identical with that of the corresponding period of last year. At the same time, German imports, almost wholly European, were materially heavier than a year ago, so that the combined European supplies thus accounted for were 399,000,000 pounds this season against 386,000,000 last season. The difference in composition affecting demand is obviously the outstanding factor in the comparative strength of English markets in the two (continued on part 756)

December 5, 1927

## Foreign Crops and Markets

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## FOREIGN DAIRY CONDITIONS, CONT'D.

GREAT BRITAIN: Imports of butter and cheese, September-October,  
1927 and October, 1926

Country	Butter		
	1927		1926
	October 1,000 pounds	September 1,000 pounds	Oct.-Oct. 1,000 pounds
Russia .....	5,800	6,124	5,276
Finland.....	1,765	1,575	966
Sweden.....	962	1,077	1,496
Denmark.....	17,961	21,002	17,001
Netherlands.....	539	1,104	920
France.....	1,310	2,116	268
United States.....	-----	-----	28
Argentina.....	1,735	214	3,684
Irish Free State.....	7,646	10,379	7,362
Australia.....	427	1,257	2,215
New Zealand.....	4,226	6,579	6,023
Canada.....	2	-----	1,524
Others.....	544	436	452
Total.....	42,967	51,823	46,301

	Jan.-Oct.	Jan.-Sept.	Jan.-Oct.
Total.....	557,818	514,850	556,225

	Cheese		
	1927		1926
	October	September	Oct.-Oct.
Netherlands.....	2,213	2,037	1,703
Italy.....	1,464	1,291	1,425
United States.....	188	238	73
Australia.....	219	240	77
New Zealand.....	3	9,273	2,260
Canada.....	19,930	16,419	19,720
Others.....	570	712	712
Total.....	24,587	30,161	26,571

  

	Jan.-Oct.	Jan.-Sept.	Jan.-Oct.
Total.....	276,851	252,014	257,658

## FOREIGN DAIRY CONDITIONS, CONT'D

seasons. London butter prices are at present about 20 per cent higher than a year ago when that market was in the worst stage of its depression growing out of the labor disturbance of that year.

German demand a strengthening factor

Germany took 24,030,000 pounds of foreign butter during October, an importation exceeded only in September, 1925. The Berlin butter quotation continues to advance, standing on November 24 only slightly below the price of best Danish in London. Domestic supplies can be so little depended upon at this season that the German trade draws heavily upon the foreign product to cover its demand. German market reviews indicate that while consumption continued heavy, the early November market was not particularly animated in view of the prospects for pressure of increasing supplies for Great Britain from the Southern Hemisphere and their influence upon Danish prices.

The importance of German demand under the conditions of heavy European production of this season can hardly be over-emphasized. Germany's imports of butter totalled 193,000,000 pounds during the first 10 months of this year and its imports of cheese during 9 months for which figures are available amounted to 550,000,000 pounds. The increase over corresponding periods of last year was 11 per cent in butter imports and 17 per cent in cheese imports.

## GERMANY: Imports of butter, September-October, 1927 and October, 1926

Source of imports	1927		1926
	October	September	October
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Denmark.....	6,173	5,733	5,291
Netherlands.....	6,393	7,497	6,614
Russia.....	2,315	1,984	992
Baltic Group.....	8,157	6,836	6,173
Others.....	992	672	551
Total.....	24,030	22,712	19,621
	Jan.-Oct.	Jan.-Sept.	Jan.-Oct.
Total.....	197,761	173,731	173,161

DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS: Foreign trade of the United States,  
July-October, 1926 and 1927

Item and country	July-October		October	
	1926 1,000 pounds	1927 1,000 pounds	1926 1,000 pounds	1927 1,000 pounds
BUTTER:				
Exports-				
Total Europe.....	a/	a/	0	0
Guatemala.....	30	23	8	4
Honduras.....	51	45	10	13
Panama.....	293	126	51	33
Mexico.....	281	242	61	59
Cuba.....	242	152	94	27
Haitian Republic.....	163	139	24	32
Other West Indies.....	142	138	39	31
Peru.....	195	120	27	22
Other South America...	174	109	44	25
Philippine Islands....	67	39	14	12
Other countries.....	132	105	27	25
Total exports.....	1,770	1,238	399	283
Imports-				
Denmark and Faroe Is.	143	234	17	9
Other Europe.....	126	350	113	161
Total Europe.....	269	584	130	170
Canada.....	212	65	81	6
Syria.....	14	22	4	11
New Zealand.....	250	318	41	34
Other countries.....	20	4	a/	2
Total imports.....	765	993	256	223
CASEIN:				
Imports-				
France.....	1,301	1,729	158	221
Germany.....	41	280	11	119
Argentina.....	6,529	3,532	1,339	462
Other countries.....	36	289	20	91
Total imports.....	7,907	5,830	1,528	893
CHEESE:				
Exports-				
Total Europe.....	8	15	2	2
Canada.....	69	82	27	20
Panama.....	149	147	38	35
Central America, other.	91	97	22	27
Mexico.....	217	181	39	24
Jamaica.....	85	21	16	11
Cuba.....	189	125	34	20
Other West Indies.....	93	82	23	21
South America.....	74	44	17	8
China.....	80	58	14	23
Other countries.....	83	66	20	20
Total exports.....	1,138	918	252	211

**DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS:** Foreign trade of the United States,  
July-October, 1926 and 1927, continued

Item and country	July-October		October	
	1926	1927	1926	1927
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
CHEESE AND CHEESE SUBSTITUTES:				
Imports-				
Denmark and Faroe Is.	83	171	24	38
Finland.....	175	319	44	20
France.....	1,522	1,277	424	600
Germany.....	293	221	62	77
Greece.....	419	482	321	239
Italy.....	13,690	9,453	3,983	3,587
Netherlands.....	1,155	1,373	211	357
Norway.....	152	189	52	77
Switzerland.....	6,357	5,211	1,579	1,547
Other Europe.....	310	195	161	67
Total Europe.....	24,156	18,891	6,861	6,609
Canada.....	4,583	4,353	2,849	1,806
Mexico.....	22	47	8	14
Argentina.....	10	179	0	11
Other countries.....	4	5	1	1
Total imports.....	28,775	23,475	9,719	8,441
OLEOMARGARINE, animal and vegetable:				
Exports-				
Canada.....	34	0	2	0
Panama.....	119	104	23	30
West Indies.....	66	79	12	18
Newfoundland and Lab.	3	19	0	0
Argentina.....	0	23	0	0
Other countries.....	63	15	18	5
Total exports.....	285	240	55	53
MILK AND CREAM, CONDENSED:				
Exports-				
Total Europe.....	26	47	2	24
Panama.....	301	352	64	56
Central America, other	357	346	90	81
Mexico.....	521	325	77	69
Jamaica.....	233	166	56	46
Cuba.....	4,589	3,400	1,003	787
China.....	1,222	709	229	205
Hongkong.....	366	1,125	82	363
Japan, incl Chosen....	816	1,593	276	419
Philippine Islands....	2,001	2,682	470	573
Other countries.....	764	701	172	137
Total exports.....	11,196	11,446	2,521	2,760

Notes appear on page 762 .

Continued

**DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS:** Foreign trade of the United States,  
Jul-Octobcr, 1926 and 1927, continued

Item and country	July-October		October	
	1926 1,000 pounds	1927 1,000 pounds	1926 1,000 pounds	1927 1,000 pounds
<b>MILK AND CREAM,</b> <b>EVAPORATED:</b>				
Exports-				
Belgium .....	48	95	0	0
France .....	244	0	52	0
Germany .....	1,294	16	426	5
United Kingdom .....	6,238	5,893	1,210	1,653
Other Europe .....	236	77	111	8
Total Europe .....	8,060	6,081	1,799	1,671
Canada .....	130	129	87	36
Panama .....	1,340	1,046	175	329
Mexico .....	740	800	167	107
Newfoundland & Lab...	253	289	18	120
Cuba .....	1,030	368	297	95
Peru .....	1,560	1,030	393	260
Other South America..	724	561	90	145
British Malaya .....	582	726	246	297
China .....	799	949	112	268
Hongkong .....	381	766	125	131
Japan, incl Chosen ..	306	457	52	73
Philippine Islands ..	3,752	4,377	675	1,079
Other countries .....	1,470	1,872	421	519
Total exports .....	21,127	19,452	4,657	5,130
<b>MILK AND CREAM, POWDERED:</b>				
Exports-				
France .....	51	25	0	25
Germany .....	51	3	1	a/
Italy .....	27	41	20	10
United Kingdom .....	11	18	4	5
Other Europe .....	13	33	4	15
Total Europe .....	153	119	29	55
Canada .....	30	12	12	a/
Panama .....	76	80	18	23
Central America, other	30	45	3	15
Mexico .....	89	71	10	27
Cuba .....	63	169	8	71
Columbia .....	39	46	9	12
Venezuela .....	77	89	18	19
Other South America ..	107	115	27	28
China .....	63	81	3	34
Japan, incl Chosen ...	85	115	21	11
Philippine Islands ..	31	12	0	4
Other countries .....	33	70	8	8
Total exports .....	866	1,024	171	302

Notes appear on page 762.

Continued-

## DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS: Foreign trade of the United States,

July-October, 1926 and 1927, continued

Item and country	July-October		October	
	1926	1927	1926	1927
MILK AND CREAM, POWDERED, 1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
<b>CONTINUED:</b>				
Imports- b/				
Netherlands.....	96	2,183	23	491
United Kingdom.....	2	8	2/	2/
Other Europe..... a/		11	0	0
Total Europe.....	98	2,202	23	491
Canada.....	1,994	2,525	393	719
New Zealand.....	24	1	5	0
Other countries..... a/		a/	0	0
Total imports.....	2,116	4,728	421	1,200
MILK, CONDENSED, SWEETENED				
Imports-				
Denmark and Faroe Is.	1	14	2	0
Netherlands.....	4	575	0	4
United Kingdom.....	32	0	25	0
Canada.....	38	39	0	2/
Jamaica.....	40	0	0	0
Other countries.....	1	1	0	1
Total imports.....	116	329	37	5
MILK, EVAPORATED, UNSWEETENED:				
Imports-				
Netherlands.....	0	363	0	129
Canada.....	289	1	282 a/	
Japan, incl Chosen..	0	50	0	0
Other countries.....	0	2	0	2
Total imports....	289	416	282	131
BIRDS, IN THE SHELL: 1,000 dozen	1,000 dozen	1,000 dozen	1,000 dozen	1,000 dozen
Exports-				
United Kingdom.....	56	419	51	170
Other Europe.....	0 a/		0	0
Total Europe.....	56	419	51	170
Canada.....	49	287	41	48
Honduras.....	50	49	10	12
Panama.....	389	417	90	152
Mexico.....	1,958	2,553	508	628
Bermuda.....	27	63	9	12
Cuba.....	4,108	4,339	1,089	1,135
Other countries.....	35	155	11	40
Total exports.....	6,692	8,052	1,629	3,297

Notes appear on page 762.

Continued.

December 5, 1937

## Foreign Goods and Markets

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DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS: Foreign trade of the United States,  
July-October, 1936 and 1937, continued

Item and country	July-October		October		1937 1,000 dozen
	1936 1,000 dozen	1937 1,000 dozen	1936 1,000 dozen	1937 1,000 dozen	
Eggs, IN THE SHELL, COMB'D 1,000 dozen					
Imports-					
Canada.....	47	6	31	24	0
China.....	3	1	1	1	13
French Indo-China....	0	12	0	12	12
Hongkong.....	54	47	33	4	1
Other countries.....	1	2	4	4	20
Total imports.....	105	65	58	44	

EGGS AND EGG YOLKS, DRIED,  
FROZEN OR PREPARED:

Exports-	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1937 1,000 pounds
	1936	1937	1936	1937	
Total Europe.....	13	61	0	0	0
Canada.....	145	292	91	125	
Jamaica.....	1	1	24	24	6
Cuba.....	5	8	1	0	0
Chile.....	5	0	0	0	
Other countries.....	1	7	1	1	
Total exports.....	179	360	96	129	

## EGGS, WHOLE, DRIED:

Imports-	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1937 1,000 pounds
United Kingdom.....	43	0	3	0	0
China.....	194	205	47	142	
Other countries.....	0	0	0	0	
Total imports.....	236	205	49	142	

EGGS, WHOLE, FROZEN OR  
OTHERWISE PREPARED:

Imports-	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1937 1,000 pounds
United Kingdom.....	2,070	0	120	0	0
China.....	2,335	231	230	23	
Hongkong.....	4	5	1	0	0
Other countries.....	44	14	401	24	
Total imports.....	4,609	336	401	24	

## EGG YOLKS, DRIED:

Imports-	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1937 1,000 pounds
China.....	2,329	1,484	603	176	
Other countries.....	68	31	11	25	
Total imports.....	2,397	1,465	613	201	

Notes appear on page 763.

Continued

**DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS: Foreign trade of the United States,  
July-October, 1926 and 1927, continued**

	July-October		October	
	1926	1927	1926	1927
EGG WHIPS, FROZEN OR OTHERWISE PREPARED:	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Imports-				
United Kingdom ....	573	0	60	0
China ..... ....	1,495	446	274	176
Other countries ...	0	0	0	0
Total imports ...	2,068	446	354	176
EGG ALBUMIN, DRIED:				
Imports-				
China ..... ....	1,756	1,143	419	203
Japan, incl Chosen ..	53	7	0	0
Other countries ...	15	7	0	0
Total imports ...	1,824	1,157	419	203
EGG ALBUMIN, FROZEN OR OTHERWISE PREPARED:				
Imports-				
United Kingdom ...	520	0	0	0
China ..... ....	724	340	68	101
Other countries ..	0	0	0	0
Total imports ...	1,244	340	68	101

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Less than 500. b/ Includes, cream, powdered, malted, etc.

**AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS: Index numbers, October 1927 as compared  
with previous months a/**

Commodity	October	October	August	Septem-	October
	1925	1926	1927	ber	1927
All commodities .....	169	182	94	142	185
All commodities except cotton..	129	164	155	211	213
Grains and products .....	118	218	273	415	383
Animal products .....	95	92	84	101	82
Dairy products and eggs .....	306	229	241	223	255
Cotton, including cake and oil.	191	190	47	86	155
Fruits and vegetables .....	336	470	185	184	513
Cotton fiber, including linters	198	197	43	89	160
Wheat, including flour .....	102	267	313	438	401
Tobacco .....	162	163	88	118	147
Hams and bacon .....	106	82	58	82	56
Lard .....	113	113	129	161	128

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce,  
October 1927.

a/ July 1900 - June 1914 = 100.

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products, July-  
October, 1926 and 1927

Article exported	July-October				
	Quantity	Value			
		Unit	1926	1927	1926
LIVE ANIMALS:			Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars
Cattle-	No.	a/	a/		
Bulls for breeding....	No.			49	42
Cows for breeding....	No.	2	2	186	200
Other cattle....	No.	3	3	138	121
Poultry, live.....	lb.	135	158	57	103
DAIRY PRODUCTS:					
Butter.....	lb.	1,770	1,238	789	544
Cheese.....	lb.	1,138	918	327	288
Milk-					
Condensed.....	lb.	11,196	11,446	1,654	1,814
Evaporated.....	lb.	21,127	19,452	2,141	2,066
Powdered.....	lb.	866	1,024	259	284
Eggs, in the shell.....	doz.	6,692	8,032	1,846	1,926
MEATS AND MEAT PRODUCTS					
Beef, canned.....	lb.	848	690	306	244
Beef and veal, fresh.....	lb.	753	487	122	100
Beef, pickled or cured....	lb.	7,843	5,416	880	583
Total beef.....	lb.	9,444	6,593	1,308	927
Bacon.....	lb.	46,412	36,463	9,045	5,517
Canned pork.....	lb.	2,088	2,527	748	1,057
Fork carcasses, fresh....	lb.	893	565	164	84
Hams and shoulders.....	lb.	51,756	40,129	13,364	7,367
Loins and other fresh.....					
pork.....	lb.	1,922	1,615	388	274
Pickled pork.....	lb.	9,878	11,848	1,657	1,627
Sides, Cumberland.....	lb.	3,632	4,231	893	743
Sides, Wiltshire.....	lb.	554	332	146	69
Total pork.....	lb.	117,135	97,710	26,405	17,233
Mutton and lamb.....	lb.	521	494	116	111
Poultry and game, fresh..	lb.	287	323	93	89
Other canned meats, incl.					
canned poultry.....	lb.	1,033	932	285	308
Sausage, canned.....	lb.	1,163	1,278	344	384
Sausage, not canned....	lb.	1,112	1,143	325	310
Sausage casings.....	lb.	10,727	12,265	3,777	2,263
Other meats, incl meat extracts & edible offal	lb.	13,524	12,072	1,562	1,500
Total meats.....	lb.	155,046	135,310	33,215	22,350
OILS AND FATS, ANIMAL:					
Lard.....	lb.	208,711	207,879	53,483	52,335
Lard compounds.....	lb.	2,323	2,412	345	377
Lard, neutral.....	lb.	5,294	5,727	893	845
Oleo oil.....	lb.	31,332	22,457	3,889	2,911

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products, July-October, 1926 and 1927, continued

Article exported	Quantity Unit	July-October			
		1926 Thousands	1927 Thousands	1926 1,000 dollars	1927 1,000 dollars
OILS AND FATS, ANIMAL, CONTINUED					
Oleo stock .....	lb	3,741	3,633	120	156
Stearins & fatty acids.	lb	3,781	4,255	440	414
Tallow .....	lb	3,667	2,461	328	205
Other animal oils, greases & fats, total .	lb	22,407	24,184	2,676	2,194
Total oils and fats .	lb	280,259	272,008	42,477	35,760
Coffee, total .....	lb	4,127	2,843	1,357	746
Cotton (500 lb) .....	bale	3,019	2,522	266,317	256,387
Linters (500 lb) .....	bale	36	69	1,088	1,706
FRUITS:					
Apples, fresh .....	box	2,277	1,564	5,004	4,134
Apples, fresh .....	bbl	963	500	4,323	2,772
Apples, dried .....	lb	6,006	4,934	667	468
Apricots, dried .....	lb	11,373	14,493	2,380	2,383
Oranges .....	box	783	1,069	3,353	4,909
Prunes, dried .....	lb	59,492	65,649	3,789	3,716
Raisins .....	lb	62,772	72,553	5,042	5,265
GRAIN, FLOUR AND MEAL:					
Wheat .....	bu	86,455	94,783	134,633	164,228
Wheat flour .....	bbl	5,100	4,833	34,704	31,082
Wheat, including flour .	bu	110,427	116,559	159,837	165,310
Corn, including cornmeal	bu	4,977	2,318	4,575	2,468
Rye, including flour ...	bu	4,780	15,822	4,981	16,321
Barley, excl flour .....	bu	6,513	19,989	4,896	18,848
Oats, including oatmeal..	bu	5,512	4,595	3,330	3,228
Buckwheat, incl flour ..	bu	36	6	49	5
Rice, including flour, meal, & broken rice ..	lb	22,695	52,189	892	1,862
OILSEED PRODUCTS:					
Cottonseed cake & meal.	lb	280,665	236,863	4,543	4,531
Linseed cake & meal ..	lb	196,770	213,153	4,052	4,478
Cottonseed oil, crude ..	lb	2,090	8,937	175	786
Cottonseed oil, refined..	lb	2,236	3,093	299	360
Sugar .....	s ton	33	43	2,250	3,410
TOBACCO LEAF:					
Bright flue-cured .....	lb	88,516	91,673	38,907	34,056
Burley .....	lb	2,767	3,779	595	638
Dark-fired Ky. & Tenn..	lb	37,723	24,381	7,273	4,529
Dark Virginia .....	lb	5,507	8,260	1,704	1,870
Maryland & Ohio export.	lb	3,000	5,797	481	902

Notes appear on page 765.

Continued-

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products, July-October, 1926 and 1927, continued

Article exported	July-October				Value 1927 1,000 dollars l. rs	
	Quantity	1926		1926 1,000 dol- lar.		
		Unit	1926 Thousands	1927 Thousands		
TOBACCO LEAF, CONT'D						
Green River (Pryor) ..	lb		2,685	2,662	471 238	
One Sucker Leaf .....	lb			2,201	253	
Cigar leaf .....	lb		227	564	148 71	
Black fat water baler and dark Africa ....	lb			180	56	
Other leaf tobacco ...	lb		7,046	1,536	1,190 105	
Total leaf tobacco .	lb		147,471	141,485	44,859 15,008	
Stems, trimmings, scrap etc.....	lb		2,109	2,372	80 121	
VEGETABLES:						
Beans and peas, dried.	bu		177	199	649 710	
Potatoes, white .....	bu		1,220	1,553	1,895 2,234	
MISC. VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:						
Glucose .....	lb		47,441	49,639	1,460 1,385	
Hops .....	lb		1,553	3,349	447 774	
Starch, corn .....	lb		75,921	92,994	2,282 2,870	
GRAND TOTAL .....					617,253 621,543	

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Less than 500.

UNITED STATES: Imports of principal agricultural products, July-October, 1926 and 1927

Article imported	July-October				Value 1927 1,000 dollars	
	Quantity	1926		1926 1,000 dollars		
		Unit	1926 Thousands	1927 Thousands		
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS:						
LIVE ANIMALS:						
Cattle .....	No		68	159	2,031 3,518	
Horses .....	No		1	1	1,012 731	
Sheep .....	No		27	13	178 115	
DAIRY PRODUCTS:						
Butter .....	lb		765	993	291 353	
Casein .....	lb		7,907	5,830	1,019 843	
Cheese .....	lb		28,775	23,475	7,594 7,277	
Cream .....	gal		2,766	2,530	4,119 3,870	
Milk, sweet, sour, etc...	gal		3,243	1,961	527 427	
Eggs and egg products-						
Eggs in the shell ..	doz		105	65	37 20	
Whole eggs, dried ..	lb		236	205	123 115	
Whole eggs, frozen ..	lb		4,609	236	722 36	
Yolks, dried .....	lb		2,397	1,465	617 682	
Yolks, frozen .....	lb		2,068	446	377 65	
Egg albumen, dried ..	lb		1,824	1,157	1,267 696	
Egg albumen, frozen ..	lb		1,244	340	183 51	
Hides and skins, total .	lb		124,644	172,717	32,136 41,907	

UNITED STATES:

Imports of principal agricultural products, July-October, 1926 and 1927, continued

Article imported	July-October				
	Unit	Quantity		Value	
		1926 Thousands	1927 Thousands	1926 1,000 dollars	1927 1,000 dollars
<b>MEATS AND MEAT PRODUCTS:</b>					
Beef and veal, fresh....	lb	8,535	20,880	874	2,751
Mutton and lamb, fresh.	lb	1,142	1,595	225	265
Pork, fresh.....	lb	3,873	3,944	868	779
Silk, raw.....	lb	25,075	27,214	144,309	140,345
Wool, unmanufactured, total	lb	61,094	68,774	16,902	19,801
Honey.....	lb	58	50	16	9
Sausage casings.....	lb	5,984	6,432	4,489	4,739
<b>VEGETABLE PRODUCTS</b>					
Cacao beans.....	lb	82,595	103,217	9,031	15,333
Coffee.....	lb	504,355	454,231	107,867	76,005
Cotton (478 lb).....	bale	69	112	6,952	13,190
<b>FRUITS:</b>					
Bananas.....	bunch	18,783	21,966	10,315	12,135
Currants.....	lb	7,931	6,496	437	499
Dates.....	lb	24,961	18,035	1,486	856
Figs.....	lb	18,828	13,152	1,436	962
Lemons.....	lb	22,903	29,162	556	834
Pineapples, fresh....	a/	a/		113	54
Raisins.....	lb	2,169	1,086	242	162
Olives.....	gal	1,150	899	926	841
<b>GRAINS AND GRAIN PRODUCTS</b>					
Corn.....	bu	341	4,285	279	3,208
Oats.....	bu	41	17	14	5
Wheat, including flour	bu	4,834	3,683	6,707	4,960
<b>RICE-</b>					
Uncleaned.....	lb	1,450	755	82	45
Cleaned.....	lb	19,701	7,946	882	323
Flour, meal and broken	lb	1,989	1,429	51	21
Nuts, total.....	a/	a/		8,068	7,942
Oilcake and meal.....	lb	32,640	58,093	610	1,009
<b>OILS, VEGETABLE;</b>					
Chinese wood.....	lb	32,328	26,229	3,478	3,704
Cocoa butter.....	lb	47	8	12	3
Coconut, product of					
Philippine Islands	lb	80,833	87,105	7,157	6,694
Linseed.....	lb	516	475	41	11
Olive, edible, total..	lb	26,472	18,124	4,448	4,515
Olive, inedible, total	lb	16,629	15,025	1,378	1,489
Palm kernel.....	lb	8,482	23,445	802	1,913
Palm.....	lb	40,352	68,393	3,050	4,433
Peanut.....	lb	5,912	738	590	92
Soybean.....	lb	14,425	5,848	1,046	336
Castor beans.....	lb	31,068	17,797	1,077	690
Copra.....	lb	169,658	147,760	8,729	6,691

December 5, 1947

## Foreign Crops and Markets

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UNITED STATES: Imports of principal agricultural products, July-October, 1926-8 and 1927, continued

Article imported	July-October			
	Unit	Quantity		Value
		1925 Thousands	1927 Thousands	
Flaxseed ..... bu		7,143	5,978	13,717 11,173
Seeds, except oilseeds ..	b/	a/		1,651 1,626
Spices, total ..... lb		24,645	27,437	=,453 3,289
Sugar, cane ..... a ton		1,156	1,420	71,995 85,902
Tea ..... lb		42,286	35,341	12,766 10,746
Tobacco, leaf, unmfd ... lb		21,416	29,184	21,403 19,398
VEGETABLES:				
Beans, dried ..... lb		12,271	34,626	466 1,193
Peas, dried ..... lb		1,930	4,453	77 150
Garlic ..... lb		2,825	1,510	174 68
Onions ..... lb		54,143	27,932	603 598
Potatoes, natural state bu		727	214	735 505
Vegetables, canned ... lb		25,781	40,235	1,426 2,391
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc .. lb		31,765	36,034	6,362 2,115
FIBERS, VEGETABLE:				
Filax, unmanufactured .. ton		1	1	599 428
Hemp, unmanufactured .. ton		1	2	283 507
Jute and jut batts,				
unmanufactured .... ton		10	12	1,970 1,716
Yapok ..... ton		1	3	827 1,007
Manila ..... ton		22	16	5,367 5,242
Sisal and henequen ... ton		28	37	5,339 5,626
May ..... ton		55	17	479 165
DYEING AND TANNING				
materials ..... a/		a/		1,235 1,711
Gums, resins and balsams	b/	a/		9,802 10,359
Rubber, crude ..... lb		290,769	300,100	115,674 105,850
Total, total .....				19,327 14,032
GRINDING MATERIALS .....				252,971 217,821

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Reported in value only.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Exports from the United States by countries,  
July-October 1926 and 1927

Country to which exported	Wheat, including flour		Wheat		Wheat flour	
	July-October		October		October	
	1926 bushels	1927 bushels	1926 bushels	1927 bushels	1926 barrels	1927 barrels
United Kingdom .....	26,440	27,673	2,595	8,364	155	113
Irish Free State .....	2,494	914	595	0	10	4
Netherlands .....	14,532	12,361	672	2,634	165	179
Germany .....	7,683	4,848	1,048	1,101	104	98
France .....	5,465	3,935	2,402	903	2	1
Belgium .....	4,561	3,930	465	1,184	4	3
Italy .....	4,403	5,160	1,353	1,831	1	1
Greece .....	2,045	1,797 a/		0	15	11
Finland .....	1,148	959	0	0	70	70
Norway .....	999	1,007	230	26	29	33
Denmark & Faroe Is.,	993	1,351	0	103	70	84
Sweden .....	672	583	174	157	6	12
Malta, Gozo & Cyprus	242	465	11	254	2	3
Poland and Danzig ..	6	17	0	0	0	1
Other Europe .....	195	2,819	7	523	2	2
Total Europe ....	72,483	70,629	9,608	17,380	662	545
Canada .....	13,960	30,434	4,757	10,799	3	3
Cuba .....	1,778	1,877	69	5	117	104
Mexico .....	1,091	420	142	74	16	5
Panama .....	1,054	982	0	195	8	9
Haitian Republic ..	534	369	0	0	40	27
Brazil .....	4,049	1,325	72	0	107	68
Japan, incl Chosen	5,326	1,646	1,736	752	2	1
China .....	1,195	1,337	295	0	52	206
Hongkong .....	622	1,497 a/		0	19	34
Manchuria .....	599	296	0 a/		32	23
Philippine Islands	1,198	1,153	0	0	61	58
Egypt .....	728	236	0	0	31	19
Other countries ...	5,790	4,144	254	31	223	213
Total exports ...	110,427	116,559	17,539	29,236	1,355	1,513
Total imports ...	4,624	3,683	1,816	1,626	a/	a/
Total reexports ...	70	4	3 a/	a/	a/	a/
Net exports .....	105,673	112,880	15,776	27,811	1,335	1,513

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Less than 500.

## CEREAL CROPS: Production, average 1903-1913, annual 1924-1927

Crop and countries reporting in 1927	Average				1927	Per cent 1927 is of 1926
	1909- 1913	1924	1925	1926		
WHEAT	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	104.1
United States.....	690,108	864,428	676,429	832,809	866,538	104.1
Canada.....	197,119	262,097	411,376	428,311	441,282	108.4
Mexico.....	11,481	10,357	8,410	10,383	11,519	111.5
North America (3)	898,703	1,136,882	1,097,245	1,252,933	1,323,339	105.5
Europe, 23 countries previously reported.....	934,913	802,066	1,043,412	864,241	947,741	103.7
Italy.....	184,533	170,141	240,844	230,642	195,805	88.7
Rumania.....	158,672	70,420	101,741	110,882	96,782	87.3
Total 25 European countries.....	1,337,978	1,042,630	1,388,997	1,195,765	1,240,328	103.7
North Africa (4)....	92,047	85,312	104,558	89,976	107,728	119.7
Asia (4).....	384,130	399,372	374,761	367,236	375,367	102.8
Australia.....	90,497	16,559	114,501	160,858	115,000	71.5
Argentina.....	147,059	191,138	141,141	220,827	b/225,000	101.9
Total above 38 countries.....	2,350,419	3,019,893	3,271,206	3,287,615	3,385,762	103.0
Estimated Northern Hemisphere total, excl Russia & China	2,759,000	2,732,000	3,038,000	2,979,000		
Estimated world total excl Russia & China	3,041,000	3,142,000	3,400,000	3,417,000		
RYE						
United States.....	36,093	65,466	46,456	41,010	61,484	148.3
Canada.....	2,094	13,751	13,688	12,114	16,070	132.7
North America (2)	38,137	79,217	60,144	53,124	77,554	146.0
Europe, 21 countries previously reported	930,431	628,591	909,689	715,527	803,299	110.1
Italy.....	6,317	6,114	6,704	6,496	5,945	91.5
Rumania.....	20,644	5,963	7,997	11,243	9,566	85.1
Total 23 European countries.....	957,392	640,668	924,390	733,336	817,810	111.5
Total above 25 countries.....	995,579	719,885	984,534	786,460	805,364	113.8
Estimated Northern H. total excl Russia and China.....	1,023,000	739,000	1,006,000	808,000		
Estimated world total excl Russia & China	1,035,000	742,000	1,013,000	813,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

b/ Statistical forecast on basis of weather conditions.

## SUGAR: World production as estimated by Willatt and Gray

Country	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28 Preliminary	Percent is of 1926-27
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Percent
<b>CANE SUGAR</b>				
America and the West Indies-				
United States .....	139,381	47,165	73,000	154.8
Hawaii .....	789,992	811,331	816,000	100.3
Porto Rico .....	606,463	630,200	633,000	100.4
Cuba.....	5,470,817	5,049,543	4,480,000	10.7
Argentina.....	443,221	532,778	392,000	75.6
Brazil.....	757,707	952,633	728,000	76.4
Peru.....	316,800	308,000	325,000	105.5
Other American countries...	1,235,729	1,195,859	1,168,000	97.7
Total in America.....	9,760,110	9,527,509	8,315,000	90.4
Asia-				
British India.....	3,334,240	3,592,960	3,584,000	99.8
Java.....	2,552,368	2,195,142	2,632,000	113.9
Formosa and Japan.....	690,574	559,356	672,000	120.1
Philippine Islands.....	429,110	654,346	672,000	102.7
Total Asia.....	7,066,292	7,001,804	7,560,000	108.0
Australia and Fiji.....	664,060	560,684	650,000	113.9
Africa.....	718,736	711,731	750,000	105.1
Europe (Spain) .....	9,748	7,525	10,000	132.9
Total cane sugar.....	18,248,946	17,809,253	17,585,000	98.7
<b>BEET SUGAR</b>				
Europe.....	8,347,688	7,683,482	9,189,000	112.6
United States.....	900,972	897,396	1,008,000	112.3
Canada.....	36,573	31,640	34,000	107.5
Total Beet sugar.....	9,285,032	8,612,518	10,231,000	115.0
World total, cane and beet sugar.....	27,533,978	26,421,771	27,816,000	105.3

COTTON: Area and production in countries reporting for 1927-28,  
with comparisons

Item and country	Average				Per cent is of 1926-27
	1909-10	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	
	to 1913-14	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	
<u>Area</u>		1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Per cent
United States .....	34,152	46,053	47,087	40,626	86.3
Egypt .....	1,743	1,998	1,854	1,574	84.9
India (incomplete) ....	15,569	22,752	22,143	20,592	93.0
Russia .....	1,569	1,614	1,741	1,973	113.3
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan ..	44	230	216	255	118.1
Bulgaria .....	2	8	7	22	314.3
Italy .....	9	9	9	10	111.1
Chosen .....	146	485	529	502	94.9
Syria .....	--	79	75	74	98.7
Algeria .....	2	15	19	10	52.6
Total above countries..	-----	73,243	73,580	65,638	89.1
Estimated world total excluding China .....	62,500	83,400	81,500	-----	-----
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	Per cent
<u>Production a/</u>					
United States .....	15,033	16,104	17,977	12,842	71.4
Egypt .....	1,453	1,629	1,497	1,255	85.8
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan ..	14	107	130	125	96.2
Chosen .....	20	125	145	143	98.6
Syria .....	---	13	7	9	128.6
Algeria .....	1	6	9	5	55.6
Tanganyika .....	8	18	21	14	63.7
Bulgaria .....	1	2	3	10	333.3
Total above countries	---	18,004	19,789	14,403	75.8
Estimated world total including China .....	20,900	27,900	28,000	---	---

Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture.

a/ In bales of 478 pounds net.

## HOGS AND PORK PRODUCTS: Indices of foreign supplied, demand and price

Country and item	Unit	Sept.	Oct.	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.	
		1909-13 Average	1909-13 Average	1926	1927	1927	
<u>United Kingdom:</u>							
<u>Production:</u>							
Fat pigs at representative English markets.....	Thousands			52	60	62	
Pigs bought for curing in Ireland "	"	a/ 118	a/ 132	90	127	121	
Supplies of British and Irish pork at London Central Markets	Thousands pounds			7,510	7,078	8,742	
<u>Trade:</u>							
<u>Imports:</u>							
Hams and bacon.....	"	50,488	47,726	80,030	88,928	93,184	
Lard.....	"	12,197	13,410	21,569	22,360	17,360	
<u>Exports:</u>							
Bacon, hams and shoulders from U.S. to U.K.....	"	22,312	18,471	16,121	14,171	9,641	
Lard from U.S. to U.K. ....	"	11,368	9,688	13,378	13,427	14,222	
<u>Stocks:</u>							
Hams, bacon and shoulders, Liverpool, end of month	Thousands boxes						
Lard, refined Liverpool, end of month.....	Thousands pounds			9,892	6,176	5,179	
<u>Prices at Liverpool:</u>							
Wiltshire sides: American.....	Dollars per 100 lbs.			21.20	c/	c/	
Canadian.....	"	15.69	14.87	21.88	c/	17.90	
Danish.....	"	16.70	15.50	25.57	24.66	20.90	
Lard, Prime Steam, Western.....	"	12.50	12.50	15.77	14.64	14.45	
<u>Denmark:</u>							
<u>Trade:</u>							
Exports of bacon	Thousands pounds	b/21,896	b/24,829	37,860	d/46,454	d/46,705	

a/ 1911 - 1914 average. b/ 1913. c/ No quotation. d/ Preliminary.

continued -

**LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS: Indices of foreign supplies, demand and price,  
continued**

Country and item	Unit	Sept.	Oct.	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.	
		1909-13 Average	1909-13 Average	1926 Average	1927	1927	
<u>Germany:</u>							
<u>Production:</u>							
Receipt of hogs at							
14 cities.....	Thousands	308	535	214	201	264	
Slaughter of hogs at 36 centers.....	"	357	379	383	367	419	
<u>Trade:</u>							
<u>Imports:</u>							
Bacon.....	Thousands	206	262	1,924	937	892	
Lard.....	"	17,083	18,871	21,385	14,771	20,503	
<u>Exports:</u>							
Bacon to Germany, Belgium & Netherlands from U.S.A/	"	1,501	926	1,442	1,612	953	
Lard to Germany, Belgium & Netherlands from U.S....	"	17,004	14,392	15,090	26,164	17,807	
<u>Prices:</u>							
Dollars per							
Lard, Haiburg.....	100 lbs.			16.40	15.11	14.24	
Hogs, live weight, Berlin.....	"	12.37	12.27	16.95	16.31	14.67	
Potatoes, feeding, Dresden.....	"	.73	.31	.64	.49	.55	
Bacon, feeding, Leipzig.....	"	1.73	1.70	2.11	3.45	2.53	
<u>United States</u>							
<u>Production:</u>							
Inspected slaughter of hogs.....	Thousands	1,305	2,481	2,976	2,354	2,660	
<u>Trade:</u>							
Exports of bacon, Thousand hams and shoulders pounds		30,517	35,161	23,875	32,952	10,522	
Exports of lard..	"	57,507	56,565	46,990	59,733	50,555	
<u>Stocks:</u>							
Lard in cold storage, end of month	"	b/84,752	b/46,858	172,355	115,174	71,509	
<u>Prices:</u>							
Hogs, Chicago.....	100 lbs.	8.15	7.93	13.73	10.22	10.75	
Lard, prime steer, Chicago.....	"	11.24	11.80	16.75	14.26	14.50	

a/ Includes Cumberland Sides. b/ 1919-1925 average.

**CANADA: Exports of livestock and meats ten months January-October 1926 and 1927**

Kind of animal or meat and country of destination	Ten months January - October	
	1926	1927
	Number	Number
Cattle to Great Britain .....	69,739	8,263
United States....."	63,934	120,924
Total....."	136,727	132,130
Calves to the United States....."	57,147	68,243
Total .....	57,419	68,596
Hogs to the United States....."	30,809	177,461
Total .....	33,465	179,496
Sheep to the United States....."	14,158	13,875
Total....."	15,218	15,035
Beef to Great Britain..... pounds	2,349,800	569,800
United States....."	12,949,400	37,286,900
Total....."	21,275,700	41,690,200
Bacon to Great Britain..... pounds	74,467,300	44,673,100
United States....."	1,114,300	3,175,100
Total....."	76,114,200	48,471,700
Pork to Great Britain..... pounds	4,023,800	6,532,200
United States....."	5,425,600	13,026,100
Total....."	11,191,200	21,135,100
Mutton to Great Britain....."	---	---
United States....."	826,100	975,900
Total....."	999,300	1,206,600

October Livestock Market and Meat Trade Review 1927.

December 5, 1937

## Foreign Goods and Imports

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CHART OF FOREIGN TRADE IN LIVESTOCK  
1936 AND 1937

Classification	1936		1937	
	Number	Value	Number	Value
Horses.....	781,725	\$73,794	591,420	\$46,386
Liv. stock.....	1,211,213	734,412	1,011,111	511,271
Total.....	1,992,938	1,268,206	1,602,531	977,657
Pigs.....	102,106	105,113	52,010	51,532
Sheep.....	830,104	535,426	52,610	50,477

Bureau of Livestock Branch, Federal Director, Bureau of Animal Health and Hygiene, December 5, 1937.

CHART OF TRADE IN LIVESTOCK, JUNE 30, 1936 AND 1937

Livestock	June 30	
	1936	1937
	Number	Value
Horses.....	183,342	\$33,300
Cattle (cows, steers, etc.)...	1,200,279	1,321,424
Sheep.....	303,412	285,301
Pigs.....	1,355,237	1,301,301
Total.....	2,041,276	2,141,926

CHART OF TRADE IN LIVESTOCK, NOVEMBER 1, 1936 AND 1937.

**GRAINS:** Exports from the United States, July 1-November 26, 1926 and 1927  
**PORK:** Exports from the United States, Jan. 1-November 26, 1926 and 1927

Commodity	July 1-Nov. 26		Nov. 5		Week ending		Nov. 19	Nov. 26
	1926	1927 a/	1927	1927	1927	bushels		
GRAINS:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	bushels	1,000	1,000
bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Wheat b/.....	102,015	109,928	6,485	3,757	4,581	1,142	1,142	1,142
Wheat flour c/.....	28,557	25,239	1,274	719	1,123	770	770	770
Rye.....	5,263	13,031	759	852	226	634	634	634
Corn.....	5,970	3,622	148	168	319	319	319	319
Cats.....	2,434	3,411	180	73	97	81	81	81
Barley b/.....	9,006	23,635	1,882	1662	968	1,141	1,141	1,141
PORK:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Hams & shoulders, inc.								
Tiltsire sides.....	169,853	103,499	962	1,058	942	942	942	942
Bacon, including								
Cumberland sides....	154,107	101,977	899	691	984	1,516	1,516	1,516
Lard.....	628,402	607,069	11,006	10,232	9,377	10,351	10,351	10,351
Pickled pork.....	26,294	26,330	109	96	195	219	219	219

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.  
a/ Corrected to October 31, 1927. b/ Including via Pacific ports this week:  
Wheat 890,000 bushels, flour 22,000 barrels. Barley from San Francisco 134,000.  
c/ Includes flour milled in bond from Canadian wheat. In terms of bushels of  
wheat.

**MEAT:** Exports from principal countries, average November 1926,  
1927, weekly November 5-November 26, 1927.

	1926		1927		1927, week ending		Nov	Nov	Nov
	Weekly	Weekly	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov			
	av Nov	av Nov	b/	b/	bushels	bushels			
Argentina.....	193	b/	998	856	1,352	747	a/	a/	a/
Australia.....	317		393	504	376	381			304
British India.....	138		128	152	8	208			114
Canada a/.....	14,022		18,669	17,732	18,241	17,502			21,167
Danube and Bulgaria.....	421		86	64	64	62			152
Russia.....	1,454		530	932	324	80			224
United States.....	5,137		5,390	7,707	4,376	5,501			3,473
Total.....	31,742		26,094	28,097	25,311	24,489			

Compiled from official sources and Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin.

a/ Fort William, Port Arthur and Vancouver.

b/ Three weeks average.

c/ Not available.

BULGARIA: Prices in London, Berlin, Copenhagen and New York, 1 Oct. 1927  
(Foreign prices by weekly cable)

Market and Item	November 2,	December 1,	December 4,
	1927. Ls. Cent.	1927. Cents	1927. Cents
New York, 50 cents .....	51.60	51.50	54.00
Copenhagen, official quotation..	41.91	39.75	31.40
Berlin, 100 kgm. ....	48.65	40.63	37.00
London: a/			
Danish .....	4.54	42.15	32.80
Futter, unsalted .....	42.35	42.50	32.00
U.S. M. Zealand .....	38.00	36.72	36.00
New Zealand, unsalted .....	41.38	40.82	37.40
Australian .....	37.90	36.50	33.70
Australian, unsalted .....	40.41	39.75	31.00
Argentine, unsalted .....	35.95	35.50	33.00
Siberian .....	39.78	34.83	31.50

quotations converted at par exchange. b/ quotation of following day.  
b/ no quotation.

EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS  
(By weekly cable)

Market and Item	Unit	Werkendin,	Nov. 26,	Nov. 30,	Dec. 1,
		1927	1927	1927	1927
GERMANY:					
Receipts of hogs, 14 markets..	Hundr.	80,00	80,00	84,57	
Prices of hogs, Berlin .....	per 100 lbs.	12.80	91.37	12.15	
Prices of lard, tcs., Hamburg..	"	12.54	12.52	12.15	
				12.11	
UNITED KINGDOM AND IRELAND:					
Hogs, certain markets, England	Number	10,180	16,750	11,110	
Hogs, purchases, Ireland .....	"	31,900			
Prices at Liverpool:					
American Wiltshire sides .....	per 100 lbs.	a/	a/	a/	
Canadian " "	"	a/	a/	a/	
Danish " "	"	25.00	10.91	11.30	

a/ No quotation.

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